

Amendments to Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-11. (Canceled)

12. (Previously Presented) Apparatus comprising circuitry for creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of a muscle, comprising circuitry for controlling the start time and/or the duration of the electric potential generated between said at least two points which is synchronized to heart activity, said non-excitatory electric potential being a first phase of a bi-phasic pacing pulse .

13. (Previously Presented) Implantable apparatus comprising circuitry for causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of a muscle and circuitry for controlling the start time and/or duration of the electric current, wherein said non-excitatory electric current is a first phase of a bi-phasic pacing pulse.

14. (Previously Presented) Apparatus for varying conduction velocity of a muscle, comprising circuitry for creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and comprising circuitry for controlling the start time and/or duration of the electric current flowing between said at least two points which is synchronized to heart activity, said non-excitatory electric potential being a first phase of a bi-phasic pacing pulse .

15. (Previously Presented) Apparatus for varying conduction velocity of a muscle, comprising:
means for creating an electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle;
means for causing a non-excitatory DC electric current to flow between said at least two points, if desired, during a P-R interval; and
means for controlling the start time, duration and magnitude of the non-excitatory electric potential and/or of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously Presented) A method for varying conduction velocity of a muscle, comprising creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric potential created between said at least two points.

18. (Previously Presented) A method for varying conduction velocity of a muscle, comprising causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle as a first phase of a bi-phasic stimulation pulse, and controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points.

19. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the muscle is a cardiac muscle.

20. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 18, wherein the non-excitatory electric current is a DC current.

21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously Presented) A method according to claim 18, wherein the flow of the non-excitatory DC electric current is synchronized to heart activity.

23. (Canceled)

24. (Previously Presented) A method for performing heart treatment, comprising varying conduction velocity of a treated area of the cardiac muscle, by creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric potential created between said at least two points, thereby to obtain the desired variation in conduction velocity at the treated heart area and thereafter performing treatment thereon.

25. (Previously Presented) A method for performing heart treatment, comprising varying conduction velocity of a treated area of the cardiac muscle, by causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points, thereby to obtain the desired variation in conduction velocity at the treated heart area and thereafter performing treatment thereon.

26-33. (Canceled)

34. (Previously Presented) A method for performing cardiac treatment, comprising varying conduction velocity of the area of the cardiac muscle to be treated, by creating a non-excitatory electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric potential created between said at least two points, thereby to obtain the desired variation in conduction velocity at the heart area to be treated, and thereafter performing the treatment thereon.

35. (Previously Presented) A method for performing cardiac treatment, comprising varying conduction velocity of the area of the cardiac muscle to be treated, by causing a non-excitatory electric current to flow between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle, and controlling one or more of the parameters consisting of start time, duration, magnitude and polarity of the non-excitatory electric current flowing between said at least two points, thereby to obtain the desired variation in conduction velocity at the heart area to be treated, and thereafter performing the treatment thereon.

36. (Previously Presented) A method according to any one of claims 25 or 35, wherein the non-excitatory electric current is a DC current.

37. (Canceled)

38. (Previously Presented) A method according to any one of claims 25 or 35, wherein the flow of the non-excitatory DC electric current is synchronized to heart activity.

39-46. (Canceled)

47. (Previously Presented) A method for varying conduction velocity of a muscle, comprising:
providing means for creating an electric potential between at least two points located in the vicinity of the muscle;
providing means for causing a non-excitatory DC electric current to flow between said at least two point;
providing means for switching the current polarity between said at least two points; and
providing means for controlling the start time, duration and magnitude of the electric current flowing between said at least two points.

48. (Canceled)

49. (Canceled)

50. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 47-~~or~~ 48, wherein the means for causing a non-excitatory DC electric current to flow, are synchronized to heart activity.

51-57. (Cancelled)

58. (Previously Presented) Apparatus for heart pacing with cardiac output modification, comprising:
one or more electrodes adapted to apply electrical signals to cardiac muscle segments;
signal generation circuitry adapted to apply an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the one or more electrodes to pace the heart and an anodal non-excitatory stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the one or more electrodes to modify the cardiac output; and
at least one pressure sensor which senses cardiac activity, wherein the sensor is coupled to the signal generation circuitry, which generates the pulses responsive thereto.

59. (Previously Presented) Apparatus for heart pacing with cardiac output modification, comprising:

one or more electrodes adapted to apply electrical signals to cardiac muscle segments;

signal generation circuitry adapted to apply an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the one or more electrodes to pace the heart and a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the one or more electrodes to modify the cardiac output; and at least one sensor which senses cardiac activity, wherein the sensor is coupled to the signal generation circuitry, which generates the pulses responsive thereto.

60. (Previously Presented) Apparatus for heart pacing with cardiac output modification, comprising:

one or more electrodes adapted to apply electrical signals to cardiac muscle segments; signal generation circuitry adapted to apply an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the one or more electrodes to pace the heart and a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the one or more electrodes to modify the cardiac output; and at least one oxygen sensor which senses cardiac activity, wherein the sensor is coupled to the signal generation circuitry, which generates the pulses responsive thereto.

61. (Previously Presented) A method for heart pacing with modification of cardiac contraction, comprising the steps of:

- (a) implanting a pacing electrode in a first chamber of a subject's heart;
- (b) implanting a non-excitatory stimulation electrode in another chamber of the subject's heart;
- (c) conveying an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the electrodes to pace the heart; and
- (d) conveying a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the electrodes to modify the cardiac contraction.

62. (Previously Presented) A method for heart pacing with modification of cardiac contraction, comprising the steps of:

- (a) implanting at least one non-excitatory stimulation electrode in each of a plurality of chambers of a subject's heart;

(b) conveying an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the electrodes to pace the heart; and

(c) conveying a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the electrodes to modify the cardiac contraction.

63. (Previously Presented) A method for heart pacing with modification of cardiac contraction, comprising the steps of:

(a) fixing at least one electrode to the epicardium of a subject's heart;

(b) conveying an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the electrodes to pace the heart; and

(c) conveying a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the electrodes to modify the cardiac contraction.

64. (Previously Presented) A method for heart pacing with modification of cardiac contraction, comprising the steps of:

(a) applying one or more electrodes to a subject's heart;

(b) conveying an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the one or more electrodes to pace the heart;

(c) conveying a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the one or more electrodes to modify the cardiac contraction; and

(d) applying a sensor which senses cardiac activity to the subject's body, wherein conveying the anodal non-excitatory stimulation pulse comprises generating a pulse responsive to the activity.

65. (Previously Presented) A method for heart pacing with modification of cardiac contraction, comprising the steps of:

(a) applying one or more electrodes to a subject's heart;

(b) conveying an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the one or more electrodes to pace the heart;

- (c) conveying a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the one or more electrodes to modify the cardiac contraction; and
- (d) applying a pressure sensor which senses cardiac activity to the subject's body, wherein conveying the anodal non-excitatory stimulation pulse comprises generating a pulse responsive to the activity.

66. (Previously Presented) A method for heart pacing with modification of cardiac contraction, comprising the steps of:

- (a) applying one or more electrodes to a subject's heart;
- (b) conveying an excitatory electrical pulse to at least one of the one or more electrodes to pace the heart;
- (c) conveying a non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse of a magnitude and at a timing at which it is unable to generate a propagating action potential to at least one of the one or more electrodes to modify the cardiac contraction; and
- (d) applying an oxygen sensor which senses cardiac activity to the subject's body, wherein conveying the non-excitatory anodal stimulation pulse comprises generating a pulse responsive to the activity.